

REMARKS

The paragraph beginning at page 15, line 14, has been amended to insert the serial number (USSN 10/749,823) for the concurrently filed application corresponding to referenced Kodak Docket No. 84785.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brewer et al (5,891,607). The Examiner states that Brewer et al disclose a color motion picture print film, and that in the examples, the materials have an amount of silver meeting the instant claim limitations, and the reference states that the film samples are exposed through a 0-3 density 21-step tablet on a Kodak 1B sensitometer with a 3200 K light source, and processed according to the standard Kodak ECP-2B Color Print Development Process as described in the Kodak H-24 Manual, "Manual for Processing Eastman Motion Picture Films", Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y., the disclosure of which is incorporated by reference herein, with the exception that those steps specific to sound track development were omitted, which appears to meet the instant method limitations. With respect to the silver to dye-forming couple stoichiometric equivalent molar ratios, it is the position of the examiner that given that that material of the reference appears to be constructed in the same manner and comprise the same additives as that of the instant invention, although the reference is silent with respect to this ratio, that it would inherently possess that ratio thus meeting the instant claim limitations. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertions, Brewer et al does not disclose color motion picture print films having an amount of silver meeting the instant claim limitations in the examples thereof. Elements 101 and 102 of Brewer include silver halide emulsions contributing $236 + 174 + 25 + 415 + 24 + 676 + 225 = 1775 \text{ mg/m}^2$ and $335 + 247 + 35 + 569 + 33 + 1171 = 2390 \text{ mg/m}^2$, respectively, of silver to such elements. It is noted that while Brewer et al does not explicitly state that such indicated emulsion coverage levels are based on silver coverage itself, it is clear that such is the case in accordance with customary practice in the art, as well as by Brewer et al itself's reference at col. 11, lines 8-13 to the differences between Element 101 and 102 being attributed to "generally increasing the silver ... laydown levels as indicated."

Further, it is clear to one skilled in the art that such indicated emulsion levels must refer to the amount of silver itself, as the reported contrast and density levels obtained for such films in Brewer et al would not be achieved for elements having substantially lower silver levels after exposure and standard ECP-2B (see col. 13, lines 27-37) processing. The present invention, on the other hand, is directed towards providing motion picture print films having lower silver levels and specified silver to dye-forming coupler stoichiometric equivalent molar ratios, which enable desired results when processed in a development amplification process. In particular, as set forth at page 6, lines 12+ of the specification, the present invention is based on the discovery that by processing color motion picture film to yield a dye-only, "silver-less" soundtrack, reduced silver levels may be incorporated into all three color image records of a motion picture print film while still providing a good soundtrack signal in the resulting processed film. The invention thus enables reduced silver levels to be employed in a print film, and a simplified processing procedure which does not require special processing of the exposed soundtrack relative to the image area frames. It is further noted that the reference to "those steps specific to sound track development" being omitted in the processing of the materials in the Examples of Brewer et al does not teach the formation of a dye-only, silverless analog sound track as required in present claim 14. Such sound track development steps are omitted from the processing of the example materials simply because there was no sound track exposure performed on such materials. Reconsideration of this rejection is accordingly respectfully requested.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, reconsideration of this patent application is respectfully requested. A prompt and favorable action by the Examiner is earnestly solicited. Should the Examiner believe any remaining issues may be resolved via a telephone interview, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' representative at the number below to discuss such issues.

Respectfully submitted,



Attorney for Applicant(s)
Registration No. 33,564

Andrew J. Anderson/vjr
Rochester, NY 14650
Telephone: (585) 722-9662
Facsimile: (585) 477-1148

If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.